Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1807. [No. 1895.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Col. Burr's Examination.

JUST published by S. GRANTLAND Richmond, "The Examination of Col Aaron Burr, before the Chief Justice of the United States, upon the Charges of High Misdemeanor, and of Treason against the United States; together with the ARGUMENTS of COUNSEL and OPINION of the Judge. With an Appendix, containing the Opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered by Judge Marshall, in the case of Bollman and Swartwout."

☞ A few Copies of this interesting Pamphlet are for sale at this Office and at Mr. Gray's Book-Store.

April 18.

PUBLIC SALE

BY VIRTUE of a deed of trust from *WILLIAM WILSON* to the subscriber, to secure the payment of certain sums of money to the Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on their respective premises, on the 7th day of May next, sundry parcels of Land, lying upon Union, Water, Fairfax and Queen streets, and a twenty foot alley, on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser giving his notes with an approved indorser, for the payment of the purchase money in three equal payments, and further to secure the purchase money, a deed of trust upon the land purchased.

James Keith, Trustee.

February 28. dts

Just received from Philadelphia,

By Captain Hand,
29 chests Young Hyson, and
9 boxes Hyson Shulan Tea, of a superior quality, which will be sold low.
Likewise on Hand,
6 hhds. good Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses, of a good quality,
Salt of various kinds.
And a constant supply of Flour suitable for family use.

Joseph Dean.

March 27 d

WANTED,

A MILLER who is master of his business, to take care of a *merchant mill.*—To such a one good wages will be given.—For the person who wants, please apply to *Mr. Joseph Smith*, Alexandria.

March 17. d

MARSTELLER AND YOUNG,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A quantity of *BEEF*—Boston inspection—No. 1 and 2—which will be sold on moderate terms.

Feb. 3.—d

Marsteller and Young,

Have just received, and will sell low if taken from on board,
8000 bushels Turks Island Salt.
ALSO,
17 Tierces Barbadoes Molasses.

January 10. d

SALT.

6000 bushels of Ground Allum.
2000 bushels of Liverpool Blown—
On board the ship Leonidas,
Will be sold unusually low if taken from on board. Apply to

Bryan Hampson, or
Mordecai Miller.

April 27. d

For Sale,

A GROUND RENT of *Seventy-two Dollars* per annum, on Prince-street.
WANTED,
A few Shares of the Bank of *Alexandria* and Potomac.

Wm. Groverman, *Broker.*

March 17. d

FOR SALE.

The strong, well built
Sloop NORA,
About 50 tons burthen, well calculated for a Packet, having good accommodations for passengers, lying at Merchants wharf.
ALSO,
Cheese, Apple Brandy, Corn, Corn Meal, and four boxes of Garden Seeds assorted for the West-India markets.

If the above vessel is not sold by Thursday next, she would take freight for New-York.—Apply to the Captain on board, or to

Lewis Deblois.

April 21. d

For Freight or Charter,

The Sloop
JULIANA,
ZEPH GRAVES, Master;
Burthen seventy-five tons, is nearly new and in complete order.
For Sale, on board said vessel,
At Lawrason & Fowle's wharf,
SALT, GIN, SUGAR & COFFEE.

April 17. d

Just Received

And for sale on board the ship FAME, Captain CLARK, from Liverpool, laying at Merchants' wharf,
5000 bushels ground Allum Salt.
300 sacks Liverpool stoved.
For Liverpool, direct,

The Ship
FAME,
CAPTAIN CLARK;
Burthen tons, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight apply to

William Hodgson.

☞ Advances made on consignments to Messrs. Logan, Lennox and Co. of Liverpool, per this ship.

April 13. d

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.

Wadsworth & Butler,

WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hhds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
8 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a superior quality
4 quarter casks do. do. }
3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.
6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1

Landing,

From the brig MARY and sloop JANE,
FOR SALE BY
Lawrason & Fowle,
50 tons PLAISTER PARIS
50 barrels } N. E. RUM.
5 hogshead }
4 pipes Holland Gin
50 boxes mould candles
200 boxes smoaked Herrings
600 feet oars.
IN STORE,
30 chests imperial and young hyson teas, of a superior quality
10 bales Beerboon gurrahs
120 casks fresh raisins
80 barrels N. E. Rum
30 hogsheads } Retailing Sugars
70 barrels }
100 boxes soap
75 do. chocolate
2 cases cotton cards.
60 casks Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder.

March 25.

For Sale,

(Now landing from sloop Mary-Ann.)
20 Quarter casks Sherry Wine.
And in Store,
6000 bushels salt suitable for the fisheries
8000 lbs. Coffee.

Wadsworth & Butler.

March 5. d

TO BE RENTED,

THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING HOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Ricketts Newton & Co.—ALSO, the vacant *STORE* adjoining. They are large and convenient and will be rented low. Apply to

J. H HOOE.

July 28. law

Spring Goods.

London, Manchester, & Scotch Goods,
Imported in the Fair American, Fame Abeona, and Hercules,
FOR SALE BY
APPLETON & Co.
No. 16, Calvert-street, Baltimore.

CALICOES, furniture dimity, nankinets velvets and cords, muslins, cambrics, broadcloths, cassimeres, vestings, hats, umbrellas hosiery stuffs, ginghams, chambrays, shawls handkerchiefs, silks, laces and lace goods of every kind, &c. &c.

These goods were purchased in England with *cash and 60 days acceptance*—and will be sold *very low* by the package or piece for cash or ninety day bills.

DAILY EXPECTED,
By the Diana, Globe, and John Adams,
An additional Supply.

Many of these goods are in assorted cases calculated for exportation, and are entitled to debenture.

Baltimore, April 20. d

TO RENT,

And immediate possession given,
A convenient Store,
ON King street, lately occupied by Jonathan and Mahlon Scholfield. Apply to

Lawrence Hooff.

April 21 6t

Public Sale.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of the late Capt. RICHARD CONWAY, *will be sold, on the premises, on the first day of MAY next,*
All his Real Property,

Lying in and contiguous to the town of Alexandria—
CONSISTING OF
Several LOTS on Water-street, Union-street, and Cameron-street.
ALSO,
His FARM, called *Spring Park*, adjoining to the town, containing about 60 acres, in a high state of improvement.
ALSO,
28 Acres, at present under lease to John Gadsby for 10 years from the first of January last, at the yearly rent of eighty-six dollars and 23 cents. This property adjoins the town and is part of the race ground.
ALSO,
About 15 and a half Acres, in the occupation of Beal Howard, under a lease for ten years, at the yearly rent of one hundred dollars.
ALSO,
All the rest of his Land, lying between the east side of the George-Town road and the west side of Fairfax-street continued, and to the south of John Mandeville's lot and the property of Nathaniel Pendleton, and to the north of the property of the late Charles Alexander. This last mentioned property will be laid off in squares agreeable to the plan of the town.
ALSO,
A piece of Ground adjoining to the south side of Spring-Park Farm, the precise quantity at present not known.

A particular plat and description of the whole will be set up at the coffee-house one week previous to the day of sale.

The terms of sale will be—A credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, together with a deed of trust on the property. The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property is disposed of.

ALSO,
On the 4th day of MAY next, will be sold, at the Coffee-House, in Alexandria,
One hundred Shares in the Stock of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, on the above credit, the purchasers giving negotiable notes with approved indorsers.
ALSO,
Two Shares in the Alexandria Theatre, on the same terms.

William Herbert,
N. Fitzhugh,
Edmund I. Lee, } Trustees.

April 3. dts

For Sale or Rent,

MY *LAND, TOBACCO WARE-HOUSES,* and other buildings at Boyd's-Hole; at present in the occupancy of Mr. John W. Timberlake. Possession may be had the first of April. For further particulars apply to Mr. *William F. Grymes*, near the place. Mr. *William Wedderburn*, of Alexandria, or the subscriber.

W. Fitzhugh.

February 21 2awtf

FOR
Charleston, (South-Carolina) and Savannah,
To sail immediately,
THE
Sloop SALLY,
CAPTAIN MARTIN.

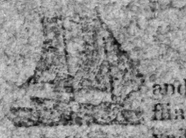
For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board at Prince-street wharf or to

Lewis Deblois.

April 27. d3t

On Thursday next,

The 30th instant, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, will be sold at public sale, at John and Thomas Vowell's wharf,
The SCHOONER
PATSEY,



Burthen 67 tons, sails fast, and may be sent to sea at a trifling expence.—Terms, approved notes at six months.

P. G. Marsteller.

April 27. dts

☞ *LAST BALL.*

MR. *GENERES* respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, that his LAST BALL will be on *WEDNESDAY* next, at his own room, when his Pupils will open the Ball with a BALLET.

Mr. G. is sorry he has not been able to procure a larger room, which obliges him to exclude all young Ladies under 15.

April 27. 3t

Fresh Oranges and Limes,

Just received per Capt. Bell,
ON HAND,
A few boxes Lisbon Lemons.
FOR SALE AT
M. EAKIN.

April 27. 3t

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

A NEGRO WOMAN, between 20 and 30 years of age, who understands house work.

Apply to the Printer.

April 27. 3t

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Saturday the 25th instant, a Negro Woman named *BETTY* (formerly the property of Mr. Thomas Herbert) about 36 years of age; had on when she went away a blue cloth dress, she is a very black woman and has lost some of her fore-teeth. Whoever takes her up and secures her so that I get her again shall have the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home.

Masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring or carrying off said Negro Woman.

MATHEW EAKIN.

April 27. 3t

Hugh Smith

HAS ON HAND,
A very large and general assortment of
EARTHEN WARE, GLASS, AND CHINA.

He informs his friends, that the busines in future will be carried on in partnership with *JOHN WYLD*, and hopes that a strict attention to the execution of their orders will merit a continuation of their favors.

April 20. 2aw3w

The Partnership of

RICKETTS AND NEWTON,
Is this day dissolved by mutual consent—Those who are indebted to said firm, are desired to make payment to, and those who have claims against it will adjust them with *William Newton*, who is empowered to settle all the concerns.

John Thomas Ricketts,
William Newton.

April 11. d3w

The Partnership of

RICKETTS NEWTON AND CO.
Is this day dissolved by mutual consent—Those who are indebted to said firm, are desired to make payment to, and those who have claims against it will adjust them with Mr. *William Newton*, who is empowered to settle all the concerns of the copartnership.

John Thomas Ricketts,
William Newton,
John Mills, jun.

April 11. d3w

From the Federal Gazette.

THE TABLET....No. IV.

We offered a kind of apology in our introductory number for the careless manner in which we expected to compose the Tablet. Knowing that we could not find leasure to polish our style, we so informed the public. The case however was different as it respected the subjects we had contemplated to pass under examination. These being familiarized to our mind could neither be intrinsically improved by style, nor injured by haste. To the matter therefore alone we solicited attention.

Some persons it is understood, have been offended by our preliminary number. We certainly did not intend to court public favor by *insidious flattery*. There are among us and we are proud to acknowledge it, painters, poets, essayists, historians, lawyers, and divines; but although we can shew specimens far from indifferent, in each of their walks, yet it will become us better for the present, to be modest than boastful. Vanity will overset the soundest judgment. The time is we hope approaching, when we shall sing down Pope in poetry; silence the essay of Adison in prose; and turn Swift into ridicule by our wit; when the historians Robinson and Gibbon shall yield to American names of greater potency and merit; when our bar shall be without a parallel; and our pulpits filled with Massaliens, Bourdalous, Tillotsons, Clarks, Butlers, Fosters and Blairs. This moment we have said is approaching, in the mean time let us appear diffident, study the best models, and endeavor to excel them.

Our next number, we have learned, gave no less umbrage, to a few worthy patriots, who think it laudable to load the government and people of England with every epithet of contempt and ambuse—Let us call to mind, that abuse is almost always an evidence of inferiority or disappointment.

In our second number on the article of fortifications, we have been much too brief, and have been much condemned on this account. The subject deserved and called for a more ample discusslon, than it obtained. As it stands, we acknowledge it is scarcely an outline. We hope, however, on some future occasion, to do it more justice; and to shew, 1st, that there are none of our maritime cities, which cannot be rendered, by means of fortifications, impregnable to ships of war. 2d, that general Washington, from a full conviction that they could be so defended, bottomed on the report of able engineers, had a system of fortifications proposed, and conformable thereto, had some of the works begun under his presidency. 3d, that Mr. Adams, acting under a similar conviction, and impressed with the necessity of the measure, forwarded the works recommended by Washington. 4th, that Mr. Jefferson, tho' he happened once slightly and incidentally to mention the subject to congress, has suffered the defences, erected by his predecessors, to fall into decay, while his friends in and out of congress, have set the whole system of fortifications at nought, and endeavored, by sounding in the eats of the people, the magnitude of the expense which would attend its completion, to deter them from wishing for its further prosecution. 5th, that till the system of fortifications which has been commenced, shall be completed, our cities, notwithstanding our gun boats, may be destroyed by a few ships of war, and more property taken from one of them than would completely fortify the whole.

In our third number we have shewn, that our rulers appear to concern themselves as little about the discipline of our militia as about the fortifying our harbors; and even to entertain a repugnance to preserve to our little army that military spirit which it may still be supposed to possess. Here we might have dwelt on the prospect before us, when with the arms of reason only, we shall keep invasion far from our shores, and slumber away whole ages in peace and tranquility. This number, we are pleased to find, has attracted some regard.

We are sorry that we cannot pursue these and other subjects according to our original design. Let, however, the considerate democrat ponder on what has been said. Our situation is full of peril, and pregnant with mischief. Look at the people: *divided into two bodies*, and all social intercourse between them prevented, as far as it is possible, by the misrepresentations and calumnies of the leaders of the prevailing party; the leaders of the prevailing party further disturbing the public tranquility, by an open and audacious struggle for place and power; and place and power bestowed by the people upon those who shew the greatest skill in the arts of flattery, and the greatest talents in repealing laws and razing to the foundation every vesuge of our greatness and glory.

Are the persons who have brought about this state of things intitled to our confidence?

Are the persons who have left our marine to rot intitled to our confidence?

Are the persons who will not suffer a sea-port to be fortified intitled to our confidence?

Are the persons who will take no pains to have the militia put in a course of preparation to defend our country intitled to our confidence?

Are the persons who have formed distinctions and planted enmity between citizen and citizen intitled our confidence?

Are the persons who hold a manly language in public and a dastardly one in private, the latter only to be conformed to by their partizans, intitled to our confidence?

Are the persons who estimate their offices higher than all other considerations intitled to our confidence?

Alas! It is painfully evident that our republican institutions, our legal institutions, our moral habits, our political principles, our general government, our state governments, have undergone, and are undergoing, the most radical changes. Nothing now is permanent. Every thing manly, moral, religious and political, has been thrown into a state of fermentation —— "Death is in the pot;" and the U. S like a huge stone torn from the summit of the Alps, is rolling down the steep of democracy, to the recipient of all former republics, the long, the dreary and dismal valley of despotism.

There are democrats who are not without their apprehensions on this head, who will yet pretend to see no danger. There are good men who exclaim, this state of things cannot last, that when things have got to the worst, they will mend. We also say, this state of things cannot be permanent; but if good men, no matter of what party, will not exert themselves to stay the progress of the evils now prevalent, this state of things will not mend, but must assuredly get worse. How was it in the Grecian republics, the Roman republic, and in the French republic? Did not things, in all these, after the reign of demagogues commenced, go on from bad to worse? What is to prevent things from taking the same course in our American republics?

Will the people reject all experience, past and present? "I do acknowledge (says *John Horne Tooke*) that both in the outset and progress of the French revolution, I was guilty of two most egregious blunders; by attributing a much greater portion of *virtue* to *individuals*, and *understanding* to the *generality*, than any experience of mankind can justify."*

Such was the conviction of an English democrat; but our democrats are much wiser than Horne Tooke. Here, in the U. States, the *generality* assign all virtue to a few individuals, and a *few individuals* all understanding to the generality.

We have said that a secret influence seems to pervade our public affairs; examine our laws, it will be found amongst them: But where will it not be found? In every quarter where elections are held this monster becomas active. Tho' like the pestilence, it traverses whole districts without being seen, yet we easily trace its course by the ravages it occasions: Certain newspapers have for some time been preparing the public mind for its visible appearance among us. Should their prediction be realized, or should a certain warrior unfurl his standard in St. Petersburg, the monster will be heard to roar across the Atlantic, and be seen in all his terrors at the capitol.

But it is time to terminate this paper and take leave of the public. Our intention was, when we commenced the Tablet, to have devoted to it a few hours in every week, that the people might behold a genuine picture of their demagogues, and the actual situation of the country.—Imperious calls oblige us to leave the work unfinished. Possibly the task may hereafter be resumed, should we be informed that these hasty sketches have proved acceptable to the thoughtful and considerate.

We beg those gentlemen who have stripped our country of its defences, and arrayed one half of the people against the other, to "accept our salutations, and the homage of our high consideration and esteem." O.

Mount Clear.

* *Diversions of Purley, p.* 18, *Lon. Edition.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, *January* 12.

Although the grand vizier several days ago received the sword and pelisse (distinctive marks of command) he has not yet quitted the capital. He appears to have delayed only until the designation of a Caimacan, or substitute. His highness will be accompanied to the army, according to custom, by the reis effendi and kiaja bey; the persons intended to supply their places during their absence, are already known.

Immediately after the divan resolved to declare war against Russia, the grand seignior addressed to the grand vizier, the 27th December, an imperial rescript, usual in those cases, acquainting him with his nomination to the chief military command, and the motives which induced a declaration of war. The following is the substance of it:

The Grand Seignior to the Grand Vizier.

You are my most sage vizier and absolute first minister! May Providence and the Grace Divine, necessary to man in all circumstances, and the aid, and the assistance of the Prophet of God, be always with you! It has been represented to the council general, recently held in the presence of all the viziers, ulemahs and chiefs of the corps of Janisaries, that the infidel Russians have suddenly broken their treaty with us, seizing the fortresses of Bender and Choczim, which were destitute of defence, thence making known that their black perfidy, cherished of old, and manifested on different occasions, against the Musselman nation, has never ceased to exist. The law and the resolution taken by the council, render it indispensable to act hostile against those infidels, which is approved by general consent and applause, so that after having implored the assistance of the all powerful God, who made us out of nothing, and the protection of the prophet Mahomet, the object of our glory and institutor of our law, I have taken the formal resolution of declaring war against the Russians, confiding only in the divine Providence and Grace. Every one knows the ancient hatred the Russians bear Musselmen. The act of perfidy and treason, just committed, renders it necessary that all military and other individuals, attached to the Musselmen faith, take part in this sacred war; and as measures have already been taken to march my imperial army, with all possible alacrity, under the glorious banner of Sangiak Scherif (standard of Mahomet) I name you generalissimo absolute. Under these circumstances you will rely in your operations upon the aid of Providence and the all powerful God; and I place in his divine hands the care of your person, the viziers, ulemahs, janisaries of all grades, and in short all the faithful warriors who are with you in this holy war.

My glorious ancestors, sustained by the ardent zeal of their viziers, ministers, janissaries and other soldiers, and the energy with which they opposed the enemy, formerly conquered those provinces, and maintained possession of them. It now belongs to you to employ the same activity. I expect your devotedness and diligence; that you will forthwith supply the necessary succors of men and ammunition to our Mahometan brethren in the vicinity of those already taken by the infidels; and that you will provide the means of fortifying the strong places, and preserving my subjects from all oppression. As to ammunition & other necessaries for the army, you will concert for them with the chiefs of the departments: you will employ every moment, by day and by night, to accelerate their expedition, as well as the departure of the vizier, janissaries, and others attached to my imperial army; in short, you will be equally anxious, in quality of minister absolute, to provide for the equipment of the fleet, men as well as ammunition; you will be careful suitably to recompense those who shall distinguish themselves; and to punish those who shall neglect to fulfil their duty. May God preserve you sound and safe in all your undertakings!

From the Imperial Camp at Warsaw, January 29, 1807.

The Senate were to meet on the 17th of February, and the following is the address of the emperor:

SENATORS,

We have ordered our minister of foreign affairs to communicate the treaties we have made with the king of Saxony, and with the different sovereign princes of that ancient house. The Saxon nation lost its independence on the 14th October, 1756. It recovered it on the 14th Oct. 1806. After 50 years, Saxony, made free by the treaty of Posen, ceases to be a province of Prussia. The duke of Saxe Weimar, without any previous declaration, has embraced the cause of our enemies. His fate ought to serve as an example to all the weaker princes who without being connected by fundamental laws, enter into the quarrels of great nations, but we have yielded to the desire to see our reconciliation with the house of Saxony complete without interruption. The prince of Saxe Coburg is dead. His son being found in the camp of our enemies, we have sequestered the principality.

We have also ordered that the report of our minister for foreign affairs, upon the dadgets of the Ottoman Porte, should be put before your eyes, a witness, that, from our early youth, in all the evils war has produced, our happiness, our glory, our ambition, have been placed in conquests and labors for peace. But the nature of our present circumstances demands our first concern. Fifteen years of victory have failed to give to France an equivalent for the partition of Poland, which a single campaign in 1778 might have obtained.—Ah! who can calculate the duration of the wars, the number of the campaigns which must be endured at some future day to repair the evils which may result from the loss of the empire of Constantinople, if a love of unseasonable repose, and of the pleasures of the city, should prevail against the wise counsels which provide against future evils? We shall leave to our posterity an inheritance of wars and calamities. The Greek Fiara, raised in triumph from the Baltic to the Mediterranean will shew us, even in our own days, our provinces attacked by a cloud of fanatics and barbarians, and if in this struggle, found to be too late, civilized Europe should perish, our guilty indifference will excite the just complaints of posterity, and will be a name of disgrace in history. The emperor of Persia, vexed in his dependent states, as Poland was for 60 years, and Turkey has been for 20 years, by the policy of the cabinet of Petersburg, is animated by the same sentiments as the Porte, has taken the same resolutions, and is marching in person upon the Caucasus to defend his frontiers.

But already has the ambition of our enemies been confounded; their army has been defeated at Pultusk and Golymin, and their disheartened battalions fly at the sight of our eagles—In such circumstances, peace, to be rendered sure, ought to secure the independence of these two great empires. And if by the unbounded ambition and injustice of our enemies, war must still continue, our people will continue to discover themselves worthy by their energy, and their love to our person, of the high destiny which will crown all our labors, and then only can a stable and long continued peace yield for our people, after thesese days of glory, times of peace and happiness.

NAPOLEON.

AWFUL EXPLOSION.

[The following account of a most awful explosion of gun-powder, on board a vessel in the Rapenberg canal, at Leyden, in Holland, is copied from a late English paper.]

Scheedam, Jan. 13.

Last night, about five o'clock, the inhabitants of this city were alarmed by a most violent concussion, proceeding, as it was thought, from the north west. The windows of several houses here were forced open by the shock. At first it was imagined that the powder magazine at Delft had blown up; but, after the lapse of a few hours, it appeared that all was tranquil in that city. To-day we learn, with horror and astonishment, that the most magnificent part of Leyden was the scene of this terrible explosion. It seems that a vessel laden with 10,000 lbs. weight of gun-powder from Amsterdam, destined for Delft, and then lying in the Rapenburg canal there, by some means took fire, and instantly blew up, destroying all the houses in the vicinity of the canal, and occasioning the premature death of some hundreds of the inhabitants. When this account was written, the flames were said to be still raging. Of 60 children in a boarding school, five or six only are said to have been saved, but scorched dreadfully. Some say that the university is near destroyed, and that the Jewish Synagogue is reduced to ashes. Of the vessel on board of which were the owner's two sons and a servant, not an atom is visible.

January 20.

It is our melancholy task again to advert to the dismal catastrophe which occurred at Leyden, on Monday the 12th instant, and to confess that no pen can exaggerate the horrors of that mournful scene. We are credibly informed, by eye witnesses, that scarcely a single house or building ha

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as the Porte, has taken
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Caucasus to defend his

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hemselves worthy by their
love to our person, of
which will crown all our
only can a stable and long
field for our people, after
ory, times of peace and

NAPOLEON.

EXPLOSION.

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Rapenberg canal, at Ley-
d, is copied from a late

Scheedam, Jan. 13.

but five o'clock, the inha-
y were alarmed by a most
n, proceeding, as it was
e north west. The win-
houses here wer forced
. At first it was gin-
r magazine at De[illegible] had
fter the lapse of a few
d that all was tranquil in
ay we learn, with horror
t, that the most magnifi-
en was the scene of this
. It seems that a vessel
lbs. weight of gun-pow-
dam, destined for Delft,
n the Rapenburg canal
means took fire, and in-
destroying all the houses
the canal, and occasion-
death of some hundreds
nts. When this account
flames were said to be still
children in a boarding-
only are said to have been
ed dreadfully. Some say
y is near destroyed, and
Synagogue is reduced to
vessel on board of which
two sons and a servant-
ible.

January 20.

holy task again to adver-
astrophe which occurred
Monday the 12th instant.
at no pen can exaggerate
hat mournful scene. We
ormed, by eye witnesses
ogle house or building ha-
escaped without damage; and that on the Rapenburg, where the deplorable event occurred, the houses, to a large extent, are levelled with the ground. At the awful moment, many families were sitting at dinner with their friends, and thus precipitated into eternity; fathers, mothers, children, servants, all were rapidly hurried to one promiscuous grave. Husbands have lost their consorts and their offspring and wives their husbands and their sires. Of the number of the dead, various conjectures have been formed; many respectable persons have been dug out, and others are known to lie still in the ruins. Among the dead are several of the most respectable families in the city, and many strangers then on visits. Property to a large amount has been lost, great part of which irrecoverably; and many of the necessaries of life spoilt by the showers of broken glass which filled the shops and apartments.

The king on learning the accident, instantly repaired thither in person, after having ordered the guards and fire engines to follow. He remained the whole night in the streets, not without shedding tears of commiseration, and assisting in person to recover and relase those who had lay buried in the ruins and encouraged others by rewards to exert themselves in the glorious work of humanity. Provisions, money, artificers, every thing has been sent from the Hague and other cities to comfort and relieve the wretched sufferers. A few have had wonderful escapes; while others on the point of being rescued, while blessing providence for their preservation, while promising rewards for their deliverers, were crushed to death by the sudden falling of beems imperceptibly resting on or withheld by obstacles which had been removed. Close to the vessel which blew up lay a yatch, on board of which were from 15 to 20 persons, not a vestage of whom was to be found. The cause of this dreadful catastrophe no one can either ascertain or conjecture. The quantity of powder on board is estimated at about forty thousand pounds weight* which was fatally and unaccountably confided to the care of two young men, brothers and a servant man.

Two Professors of the Univerity are stated to have been killed, and several other persons in that celebrated Seminary. It being fortunately vacation, great numbers of the students were absent; and those who were present are said to have escaped.

The king with that peculiar goodness which characterises him, repaired for the second time to Leyden on Friday last; visited the wounded and maimed ascended the ruins, mixed with the laborers there, and encouraged them to persevere in their unwearied diligence. On receiving the thanks of the magistrates and clergy he returned them the most amicable answer, asked after individual losses, and left them with these words: The dead I cannot restore to you; that is above human power; but all that I can I will do for you city." His majesty made an offer of the palace in the wood to such respectable persons as had been deprived of their habitations, or which were rendered uninhabitable; an offer which has likewise been accepted with gratitude.

His majesty has empowered the magistrates of this unfortunate city to make a general collection throughout the whole kingdom; and ordered that 100,000 guilders, out of the treasury, to be left to the disposition of the minister of the Home Department, for relieving the most pressing necessities of the poor, and those who have lost their all.

Several persons have been taken out alive from under the ruins; but some expired almost immediately afterwards.—Great numbers still lie buried, the rubbish forming such vast heaps, that a considerable time will be required to clear them.

After the explosion, which was awful in the extreme, several fires broke out by the scattering of the lighted turf and coal in the hearths; and this calamity unfortunately drew off, for a while, the attention of the citizens to their suffering fellow-creatures, pining and lamenting beneath the ruins of their habitations, but shortly before the seat of hilarity and of social intercourse.

A Jewish school suffered considerably: sixtern children in it are said to have lost their lives. A charity school near it met the same fate. Dead bodies of children near the spot are discovered from time to time. Fifty children at a boarding school narrowly escaped by the collision of two walls which supported the beams and roof; two, however, were crushed to death, and a third died shortly afterwards in its father's arms. Those who were saved rushed into the court-yard, where they were shortly afterwards joined by their eager but trembling parents, and there ensued a scene of tenderness which may be imagined, but cannot be described.

* This is probably an error as all the accounts received state that the quantity was 10,000.

We conceive that to many of our readers it will be gratifying, not only to have the news of the day presented to them, but to have, from time to time, such general historical sketches of the most prominent events of the times, as tend to familarise the mind with the great changes which are taking place among nations. With this view we think it not unseasonable to transfer into our colums, a concise but comprehensive retrospect of the last year, from that promising publication "The Athenaeum." It is contained in the first number, for January 1807. *(Boston Rep.)*

Retrospect of Public Affairs in 1806.

From AIKIN'S *Athenæum.*

The events of the year which has just terminated, are in general a continuation of that progress of successful ambition, which has so long thrown Europe into a revolutionary state, and overwhelmed it with disasters and changes of which no limit or conclusion can as yet be foreseen.

The treaty of Presburg between France and Austria, signed at the close of 1805 had left the French emperor and his allies triumphant in the south of Germany and the north of Italy, and dissolved the grand confederacy which had worn so formidable an aspect. The emperor of Russia returned to his own country, not pacified, but disabled from further action; and the British troops which had landed in the north of Germany were glad to re-embark unmolested. The gloom with which the new year opened upon Great Britain was augmented in the general opinion by the illness of Mr. Pitt, which terminated in his death on January 23d. This event was followed by the formation of a new ministry, composed of a part of those who had been in office previously to Mr. Addington's administration, and the leaders of the old opposition, headed by Mr. Fox. The union of talents which were now called into exertion, inspired hopes of either a more efficacious prosecution of the war, or of well-conducted negociations for peace.

The beginning of the year was signalized by an important success to the British arms in the capture of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope by sir Home Popham and gen. Baird.

In the month of February the French emperor put in execution his threats against the king of Naples, by an invasion of the Neapolitan territory, of which no part resisted his arms except the citadel of Gaeta, and the remote districts of Calabria. The king retired to Sicily under the protection of a British force. His Neapolitan crown was transferred by the victor to Joseph Bonaparte, who took quiet possession of the capital.

In the same month a brilliant naval action took place in the West Indies, where admiral Duckworth captured three French ships of the line, and destroyed two, off St. Domingo.

In March the budget was brought forward, and a heavy loan of 18 millions for Great Britain and two millions for Ireland, was negociated upon favorable terms for the public. Among other modes of raising the supplies, the property tax was augmented to ten per cent.

The occupation of Hanover in his own name by the king of Prussia, and the exclusion of the British shipping from his ports on the German ocean, were regarded as acts of hostility which justified the recal of the English minister from Berlin, and the detention of all Prussian ships. Sweden was at the same time at variance with Prussia, and acted as an ally of G Britain; whilst Prussia seemed to be entirely devoted to the interests of France.

During the session of parliament Mr. Windham brought in his bill for the regulation of the land forces, of which the leading features were altering the term of enlistment into the regulars from an unlimited to a limited period, and putting the volunteers upon the footing of serving without pay. This discouragement, and the diminished fears of invasion, naturally affected the spirit of volunteering, which lay nearly dormant during the course of this year.

An expedition of the revolutionary general Miranda against the Spanish dominions of South America, began to excite considerable interest early in this year. It was undertaken from North America, without any participation of the U. States; and was at first but dubiously encouraged by the British commanders in the West Indies. Its operations hitherto have been unprosperous; and the hope of final success appears to have been nearly abandoned.

Among domestic events, the impeachment of lord Melville by the house of commons, and his acquittal by the lords of all the charges brought against him, were topics of public conversation during the earlier part of the year.

The Cape of Good Hope had not been long in the British possession before its enterprising conquerors planned an expedition against the Spanish settlement of Buenos Ayres. Sir Home Popham and general Beresford arrived in the river de la Plata in June, and after a defeat of the Spanish troops in the beginning of July, the town was surrendered. Its port was immediately opened for the reception of British merchandise, and the demand has given activity to several branches of manufacture, which were before in a languid state.

The constitution which had been imposed on Holland under the dictatorial influence of France not fully answering the purposes of that court, it was changed in June to a mixed monarchy, of which Louis Bonaparte was proclaimed the head, with the hitherto unknown title in Europe of "king of Holland." Thus Napoleon in one half year, almost without contest, raised two of his brothers to the throne!

In July, a signal triumph occurred to the British army in Calabria under the command of General Stuart by a victory over the French commanded by general Regnier at Maida, near the gulph of St. Euphemaia. British valor has seldom been more conspicuously displayed; but independently of the glory of such a display, the consequences were of little advantage. It operated indeed to the injury of the Calabrese, who were excited by it to an insurrection against the French dominion, in which the English force was insufficient to give them effectual aid.—The British troops have since been withdrawn to Sicily, with the exception of the garrisons of two or three fortresses; & the country has been abandoned to an enraged enemy.

(To be continued.)

By This Day's Mail.

NEW YORK, *April* 24.

Arrived at this port last night the ship Paliourus, captain Merrihew, after a very short passage from Plymouth, England. Captain M. has favored the editors of the New York Gazette with London papers to the 23d ult. From a hasty perusal do not appear to contain any News of importance. Nothing later from the continent. The new administration of Great Britain had not yet been finally settled; but it was believed that the list published in this paper of Monday last would be agreed on. The duke of Portland, who had accepted the office of first lord of the treasury, intimated to the king, that on or before Wednesday the 25th, he would be able to submit to his majesty, the new arrangement he was directed to form. A dissolution of parliament, it was supposed would be the unavoidable consequence of this measure.

A French squadron of 3 sail of the line and a frigate, had escaped out of Brest—it was said they were bound to America, to relieve the two ships blockaded there.

By the ship Eliza, captain Smith, in 29 days from Bordeaux, we have received some newspapers from France, containing accounts from the armies several days later than those via England per the George and Gold Hunter—But we find no news in them—no exultation on account of French victories over the Russians. This circumstance is a proof that the French army has at least been "worsted."

We have two additional Bulletins, which are quite uninteresting.

The 64th Bulletin is dated Ostorode, 2d March. It states that the wounded on the part of the French amounting to 5000 have been transported from the field of battle to Thorn, and to their hospitals on the left bank of the Vistula. That more than 9000 slain on both sides, and near 5000 horses, beside an immense quantity of military equipage, were left on the field within the compass of a square league.

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10 bales Beerboom Gurrahs,

For Sale by

Joseph Riddle.

March 2. d3tlawtf

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28.

DIED, near Boston, DANIEL APPLETON, Esq. By his will he gives to the Poor of the county of Essex, his whole estate, amounting to 80,000 dollars.

PARAPHRASE,

OF THE NINETEENTH ODE OF ANECREON.

[By a young Irish gentleman.]

THE earth grows fat with drinking,
The trees her bosom drain.
Drink keeps the sea from sinking,
While Phoebus drinks the main.

The Moon too has her failing,
She drinks the sun-beams up;
Then why my friends such railing
When 'er I take a sup.

Public Sale.

ON MONDAY NEXT,

At half past three o'cock, P. M. will positively be sold, on the premises,

Two two story frame Dwelling Houses, and Lot of Ground, situated on the south east corner of Duke and Union-streets.—Terms cash.

P. G. Marsteller, *Trustee.*

April 28. dts.

Mechanic Relief Society.

THE Anniversary Meeting of the *Mechanic Relief Society*, will be held on FRIDAY next, being the *first day of May*, at the court house, at 10 A. M. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance is laid over for that day.

By order of the President,

John MacLeod, *Sec'y.*

April 28. 3t

☞ The committee appointed to provide the Anniversary Dinner, request such of the members as choose to partake, to leave their names with the Secretary.

FOR SALE,

THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT,

SITUATED on the banks of Great Hunting Creek, called *Rural Felicity*, formerly owned by Mr. John Duff. It is at present rented for one year, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the right of possession at any time during the above term, on giving one month's notice.—For terms apply to

Richard Lewis.

April 28. eo

Charles Slade,

Has received by the LEONIDAS, *from* LIVERPOOL,

The chief part of his SPRING GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of *HARDWARE*, and by the Six Sisters, via Baltimore, a quantity of *TIN PLATE* in boxes.

Has on hand, as usual, a general assortment of *Nails, Bar-Iron, Steel, Cotton & Wool Cards*, of the first quality, &c. &c.

Also for Sale,

A quantity of BUTTER in kegs.

April 28. 3t

The Subscriber

Offers for sale, on moderate terms, for cash, or on a short credit,

4,500 feet of St. Domingo WOOD, *(Mahogany)*—and 4,500 feet Bay WOOD.

JOHN MUIR.

N. B. He still continues the *Cabinet and Chair Manufactory*, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, on Royal-street, next door to Horsburgh and Calder's store.

April 28. eo3tlaw3t

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in August last, a negro woman named *Tabb*; she is about 35 years of age, of the common size, of a yellowish complexion, long face, high cheek bones, and her eyes sunk in—she understands every kind of house work, washing, nursing, &c. In the latter capacity she has been passing herself in Alexandria, and has said by my authority. There are various circumstances which lead me to believe she has been and is now secreted by her husband Jerry (the property of Joseph Mandeville, junior). He is hired to his father John Mandeville, as a laborer and sometimes drives a cart on the streets. *Twenty Dollars* will be paid if taken in the district, and the above reward if taken above 10 miles without, provided that she is so secured that I get her again.

All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said negro, in any capacity whatever.

H. ROSE.

April 24. [28.] 2aw

☞ FOUND

A Bunch of Keys—The owner can have them by paying the expense of this advertisement, on application to the Printer.

April 28 3t

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

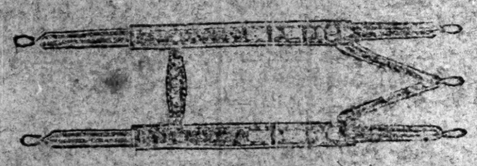
WINES.
- MADEIRA
- Port
- Sherry
- Lisbon
- Malaga
- Teneriffe &
- Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS *of good quality.*
- Gunpowder
- Imperial
- Hyson
- Young Hyson
- Hyson-Skin and
- Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; woo; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces & bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

March 19. d



Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Patentee, next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West-Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,

Red, Green, & Black Morocco Leather,

By the dozen or single skin—for sale at Horwell's Patent Suspender Manufactory, in Prince-street. d12m

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,

From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he manufactures *Suwarrow Boots* with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.—Gentlemen will please to call and see for themselves, at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Mott's and Mr Hodgkin's tavern.

January 5. d6m

N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

PROOF,

Of the good effects of *Lee and Son's* Genuine Medicine, shewn by the following cases of cures:

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine, which is as innocent & mild as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

From the many cases of cures that daily come to our knowledge, we have selected the following:

Messrs. Richard Lee & Son,

You are at liberty to publish the astonishing cure performed by your Lozenges on my son, 10 years old, who was afflicted with fevers, pain in his side, and a continual head-ache, which reduced him so low that he was unable to sit up. One of my neighbors advised me to use your Lozenges, which has had the happy effect of restoring him to a better state of health than he has enjoyed for several years, in the short space of seventeen days.

JOHN KELLEY, Pitt-street.

Messrs. Richard Lee & Son,

My son, five years old, has for some time past been very unhealthy, having fevers, headaches, and loss of appetite. Hearing of the many cures performed by your Worm Lozenges, I was induced to give them a trial. The effect was beyond my expectation, as a large quantity of small worms was expelled; hundreds of them was alive for some time after.

JOHN KENNEDY, Potter-street.

Baltimore, Jan. 4th, 1807.

Messrs. Richard Lee & Son,

Having observed in the newspaper an advertisement of yours describing the good qualities of your Worm Lozenges, induced me to call at the store of Warner and Hanna, and to make a trial of some of them on a female child of my friend's, who was in my care, which, from her symptoms of disease, viz. sickness, a picking at the nose, offensive breath, and other like circumstances, authorised myself and Mrs. M'Cormick to determine that worms was the complaint; accordingly a few days since, I made a trial of the medicine, agreeable to the directions, and I am happy to say, that on the third day, afterwards the child evacuated large worms, and other offensive matter, such as to me was astonishing that any human being could have contained—particularly at so early an age as one year and a half old. For the good of society I have much pleasure in mentioning the case, and to observe that the child is now perfectly well, and assumes a healthy appearance. Any other information I shall give with pleasure on application to me, at my house in Frederick-street, near Messrs. Van Wyck and Dorsey's auction room.

WILLIAM M'CORMICK.

Baltimore, Jan 31, 1807.

LEE'S ELIXER,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrah's asthmas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the hooping cough, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Lee's Grand Restorative,

Proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, obstinate gleets, flour albus (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,

For the cure of Agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Lee's genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the use of other remedies.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or accident.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

LEE'S DAMASK LIP SALVE.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS,

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of all kinds of head-ache.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth & Gums

THE FOREGOING MEDICINES SOLD BY

NICHOLAS HINGSTON,

At his China, Glass, Queen's-Ware and Seed Store, Fairfax street, facing Messrs. Rickett's and Newton's.

Each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

Richard Lee and Son,

Without which none are genuine.

March 21

Isaac Entwisle and Co.

Have on hand and offer for sale, at reduced prices,

A quantity of Ale, Porter, Beer and Cider, of a quality equal to any imported.

They have also on hand,

A quantity of old Philadelphia Porter.

Orders from the country and masters of vessels will be duly attended to, at their Bottling Cellar, on King-street, nearly opposite Mr. Hugh Smith's store.

N. B. YEAST, and a quantity of HOPS of the first quality, Boston inspection, for sale, at his store on Harper's wharf, bottom of Prince-street. I. E.

April 16. 2aw1m

☞ *Cash given for empty bottles.*

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of *Davey and Mills*, was dissolved on the 17th instant—and *William N. Mills* is solely authorised to settle all accounts of the late firm.

William N. Mills,

Surviving Partner of Davey and Mills.

January 23. eotf

☞ All those indebted to the above firm are requested to discharge their respective dues on or before the 10th day of April next, otherwise suits will be commenced against them, without respect to persons.

William N. Mills,

CONTINUES to carry on the *Grocery & Flour Business*, in the house formerly occupied by Davey and Mills—

And has just received,

2500 weight Firkin Butter,

In complete order for shipping.

January 23. eotf

TO BE SOLD,

For ready Money,

To the highest bidder at Public Auction at DAWSON's TAVERN, in the town of LEESBURG, in the county of Loudon, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of May next (if fair, if not, the first fair day) by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States for the 5th circuit in the Virginia district, pronounced in November term 1806, in a suit depending between the executors of *Daniel Mildred*, deceased, who was surviving partner of *Mildred* and *Roberts*, plaintiffs—and *Samuel Hough*, *Mahlon Hough* and others, defendants—

112 acres of Land, lying in the county of Loudon, on the Kitockton Run, being a part of a tract called Scotland Tract.—A tract containing 38 acres, with a Merchant Mill thereon, also a part of the before mentioned tract.—Also 108 acres of Land, likewise a part of Scotland Tract, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs in said decree mentioned.

William Mann,
Armstead Long,
Charles F. Mercer, } *Com'rs.*

Richmond, March 6. 2awts

TO BE SOLD.

For ready Money,

To the highest bidder, at public auction, at DAWSON'S TAVERN, in the county of Loudoun and town of LEESBURG, on *Wednesday*, the 6th of May next, if fair; if not, the next fair day; by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the fifth circuit, in the Virginia district, pronounced at May term last, in a suit depending in said court between the executors of *Daniel Mildred*, deceased, who was surviving partner of *Mildred* and *Roberts*, plaintiffs—and *Samuel Hough* and others defendants—

300 acres of Land, near Leesburg, on the waters of Tuscarora, in the county of Loudoun—three acres of Meadow near Leesburg, and a House and Lot in Leesburg; or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs in said decree mentioned.

William Mann,
Armstead Long,
Charles F. Mercer, } *Com'rs.*

Richmond, March 6. 2awts

900 Spanish HIDES.

First quality Porto-Rico GREEN COFFEE, and St. Croix SUGARS,

Just received, per schooner Fame, from St. Thomas—

FOR SALE, BY

Richard Veitch & Co.

April 25. d

United States Court, fifth Circuit and Virginia District.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1806.

John M'Iver, assignee of Josiah Watson, plaintiff—*against*

Bird, Savage and Bird, James Watson, John Watson, jun. James Taylor and Richard M. Scott, defendants.

THIS cause was this day heard on the bill, answers, replications thereto, exhibits, and the proceedings in the suit lately depending in this court, between Robert Bird, against Josiah Watson and John Love, and was argued by counsel. On consideration whereof the court not now deciding on the respective claims of the parties to the lands in the proceedings mentioned, doth adjudge, order and decree, that the marshal of this district, or one of his lawful deputies, (after having advertised the time and place of such sale for five weeks successively in one or more newspapers printed in the town of Alexandria and city of Washington) do expose to sale, at public auction, the tract of land in the proceedings mentioned, called *Buckland*, either altogether or in parcels as the parties may agree; or in case of their disagreement, in the way he may think will most enhance the price thereof, upon the following terms, to wit—One-fifth part of the purchase money agreed to be paid therefor, to be in cash, and the balance in four equal annual payments, bearing interest from the date if not punctually paid, taking bonds with sufficient securities from the purchaser or purchasers, payable to the marshal, for the use of such of the parties to this sale, and the sale aforesaid, as may hereafter be adjudged entitled thereto, and retaining the title to the said lands as security for the payment of the said annual instalments; and in case default be made in the said payments, or either of them that shall fall due, that the said tract of land, or the lot or lots for which the payments shall not have been made according to the tenor of the sale, be set up for public sale by the marshal, for ready money, after the time and place of such sale shall have been advertised in manner as aforesaid and the proceeds of sale to be applied to the discharge of the sums remaining due on the purchase of the said tract of land, or the lot or lots so to be sold, and the surplus, if any, to be paid to the original purchaser. And if the parties shall prefer the said tracts of land being sold in two or more lots, or the marshal or his deputy who may act, shall be of opinion in case of their disagreement, that the value of the said tract of land will be enhanced by a division thereof, the court doth direct that he have the same divided into as many lots as the parties shall agree on, or he think best, by the surveyor of the county of Fauquier, and sell the same so divided, and that he bring the said bonds and pay the money so to be received in cash at the sale, after having defrayed the expences thereof and of the division if any shall be made into court, subject to its future order, and the marshal is directed to report his proceedings to the court; and the court doth further order and decree, that the defendants, trustees for Mrs. Watson, be permitted to reap and carry off the now growing crop from the said lands, and that the marshal sell the same, subject to that privilege, and this is to be without prejudice to any suit that Robert Bird, Bird, Savage and Bird, may hereafter bring, claiming the profits of the said lands, against the said defendants, trustees as aforesaid.

A copy. Test.

WM. MARSHALL, *Clk.*

IN pursuance of the foregoing decree will be sold the *land and premises* therein mentioned, called Buckland, lying in the counties of Fauquier and Prince William.—The sale will be made on the premises, on the 16th day of May next, and the land will be sold entire, or in lots, as may be thought proper on the day of sale.

Also, Under a decree of the said court, pronounced at the May term, 1806, between Robert Bird, plaintiff, against Josiah Watson and John Love, defendants, will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, *a tract of Land*, lying in the county of Westmoreland, called Chantilly. The sale will be made on the premises, on the 12th day of May next.

Benjamin Mosby, D. M.
for Jos. Scott, M. V. D'n.

[March 24] 2awts

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